Business Notices.

Carl H. Schultz's Distilled Waters represent years of study and experience. The only PURE and CORRECT mineral waters manufactured in this city.

New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN. - The International Arbitration Conference was opened in Brussels; an especially cordial welcome was given to the delegates from the United States. — The Emgates from the United States. — The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived at Cronstadt, Russia, where they were cordially welcomed by the Czar and Czarina. — The close of the season of Parliament leaves both political parties in Great Britain in a decidedly unsettled frame of mind. —— Fifty-six people were killed and a large number injured by an explosion in a cartridge factory at Rustchuk, Rulgaria. — Prince Henry of Orleans re-ceived a third challenge from an Italian officer as a result of his strictures on the conduct of the Italian troops in Abyssinia. — Great de-struction has been caused by storms and land-slides in the eastern part of Germany.

DOMESTIC.—The report of an expert of the Geological Survey, who made investigations in Alaska, was published. —— A number of appointments were made by President McKinley.

—— A report from Assistant Secretary Roosevelt on the condition of the Naval Militia was made public. —— It is said that the tone of Secretary Shearma's reply to Lanan's second attended by President McKiniey in Washington

— The President passed a quiet day at the
Hotel Champlain. — Henry J. Reed and his
sister were murdered by an unknown person in
North Adams, Mass. — The summer residents of Newport have decided to give a complimentary ball in honor of the officers of the
North Atlantic Squadron. — Moses E. Banks,
a well-known merchant of Corning, N. Y., was
a well-known merchant of Corning, N. Y., was enticed from his home and murdered. = eighteenth National Meet of the League of American Wheelmen closed in Philadelphia.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The will of Clarence
A. Seward was filed for probate. — The
annual championship games of the Metropolitan
Association of the Amateur Athletic Union were
held at Columbia Oval. — The Hollywood Association of the Amateur The Hollywood hat Columbia Oval. —— The Hollywood National Handicap shoot was won by Philip Daly, jr. —— Stocks were strong, active and higher; the largest business for a Saturday in six months was done, the advance along the continuing.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and warm. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 86 degrees; lowest, 70; average, 77%.

Persons going out of town, either to summer resorts or country homes, can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month, or \$2.50 for 3 months. The address will be changed as often as desired.

Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.78 per month, or \$4.85 for 3 months, postage preaid. Address changed as desired.

WHAT MAKES A REPUBLICAN!

When the president of the Republican County Committee declares himself and presumably those he represents in favor of a fusion ticket in the coming municipal campaign, and stipuby the organization must be a Republican, it becomes important to understand just what constitutes a Republican. There are Republicans and Republicans. Some belong to district organizations and some do not; some work actively to control primaries and some vote on Election Day for the candidates presented to them; some believe in gold and no greenbacks and some in gold, greenbacks and silver; some think the new tariff perfect and some think it faulty in many particulars; some liked Blaine and hated Conkling and some liked Conkling and hated Blaine; some wanted Platt for Senator and some wanted Choate; some wanted McKinley for President and some wanted Morton. Now, just what opinion, work or friendship makes a man a true Republican suitable to run for Mayor, and what puts him beyond the pale of consideration, is a problem worthy of the distinguished logic of the president of the County Committee.

Mr. Quigg, in answer to a question if he considered Mr. Seth Low a Republican, has just said: "I have no information on that subject, "except the fact that Mr. Low resigned from "the Republican organization in Brooklyn eight "years ago, for the reason, expressed in writ "ing, that he had ceased to believe in the prin-"ciples of the Republican party." From that it is easy to infer that he thinks Mr. Low's party standing more than doubtful. Let us see the effect on the party organization of the standard of regularity here suggested. Eight years ago was 1889. On May 27, 1890-the year following Mr. Low's withdrawal from the Brook lyn organization, as reported by Mr. Quigg, and some time after he had removed from Brooklyn, given up active politics and become president of Columbia-the Republican State Committee unanimously adopted a resolution stating that the party had been prevented from doing its best for the people in the Legislature "through "the treachery of Hamilton Fish, jr., and Fred- fad. They are earnest, practical folk, consid-"erick S. Gibbs, by whose influence an element "of the party was made an ally of Tammany "Hall, and throughout the session worked in the "interest of the Democracy." and the committee thereupon read these two men out of the party and advised against their renomination by the Republicans of their districts. These resolutions were presented to the committee over the signatures of Louis F. Payn, Timothy L. Woodruff and George W. Aldridge. Frederick S. Gibbs is now the member for New-York of the Republican National Committee and Hamilton Fish has since then twice been elected Speaker of the New-York Assembly by the Republican party. That is, two men who were expelled from the party for treachery by the present Republican Superintendent of the Insurance Department, the present Republican Lieutenant Governor and the present Republican Superintendent of Public Works have been within seven years taken back to the party by the very men who expelled them, and rewarded with high According to Messrs. Payn, Woodruff and Al-

dridge, Mr. Fish and Mr. Gibbs put themselves out of the party by treachery. According to Mr. Quigg, Mr. Low left it for principle. Does Mr. Quigg wish it to be understood that treachery and trading with Tammany may be for any other cause. The other thing that is pro- The further suggestion that convicts be em Britain must build ships to destroy those cruis-

given, while difference with the party on a matter of conscience may not be forgiven? Was it worse for a high-minded man to resign his membership in the organization frankly and honestly because he did not believe the party policy at that time was the right one than for a man to stay in the organization for the sake of betraying it by a "scandalous coalition" with "absolute corruption"? Mr. Quigg himself at the time of the recent enrolment declared that a man "who supported McKinley and Hobart at the "last election and who intends to vote the Re-"publican ticket next November" was a good enough Republican for him and his rolls. He would wisely refrain from trying to draw any narrower lines, especially while talking fusion; and he might also wisely remember that a Republican National Convention once refused to make a surrender of future liberty of the citizen at the ballot-box requisite to a seat and a vote on its floor. Republicanism that is regular enough for enrolment and regular enough for a delegate to the National Convention should be regular enough for Mr. Quigg. Charity that covers seven-year-old treason should cover an eight-year-old difference of opinion.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

The gentleman who is to-day introduced to the readers of The Tribune by the facile pen of "Ex-Attaché" is better known to the American public through his reputed deeds than by name. Indeed, the latter will be unfamiliar to many to whom the former are apparent. It has long been evident that some master-mind is directing Russian policy in the East, and a different mind from that which directs it elsewhere. For while in Europe triumphs have for years been a practically unbroken series of successes. On the Amoor in Corea, in China itself, in Turkestan and Bokhara, before the gates of Herat, on the lonely heights of the Pamirs, indeed all along the line, Russia has made steady advance. That fact must be due either to able men at a dozen different points or to some one overruling genius. The latter theory is adopted by our contributor, who gives the credit for the Russian advance to M. Zinovieff.

It may well be. The hand of that shrewd diplomat has been in evidence in more than one important case, and the same touch is suggested elsewhere. That he has now been sent to Constantinople as Ambassador is most significant. There is the greatest of all present work to be done. On the one hand the Greek, Cretan and Armenian questions are to be settled, and the affairs of the Ottoman Empire in general to be overlooked. On the other hand, there is the pan-Islamic propaganda to be observed, perhaps fostered. This latter has not been much talked about. It is a subject in which America has no direct interest and which Great Britain prefers to discuss behind closed doors. The fact is, however, that such a propaganda is being, and has for years been, vigorously pushed, and seems now to be nearing its culmination. It affords Abdul Hamid an unrivalled opportunity to prove his devotion to the faith and his worthiness to be the Caliph of Islam, even though he be not a descendant of the Prophet. If that prepaganda shall culminate in Jehad, a holy war, it may mean such trouble for the British Empire as has not been seen since Waterloo. That M. Zinovieff is concerned in this move-

ment is held by some to be within the bounds of credence. Russia has been singularly fortunate in her dealings with Mahometan peoples. Despite the severities of her conquest, she has so ingratiated the Central Asian tribes that the Czar is regarded as little short of a Caliph of Islam. There is reason to suspect that many Mahometans in India would eagerly exchange British for Russian rule and that many Russian political agents are employed in that country, both Moslem and Hindoo, "Ex-Attaché" thinks the present agreement between the Moslems and Hindoos of India, which is wellnigh unprecedented, and their community of disaffection, if not of hostility toward British rule, are largely the work of those agents under the direction of M. Zinovieff. That is a serious imputation. If it be well founded it means not only the worst time in India since the Mutiny but trouble compared with which the Mutiny was a triffe. At present, however, we may well take a more charitable and optimistic view of the case. "Stormy petrels" do not always prolates that a candidate for Mayor to be accepted | duce storms, and there are other and minor causes which may well explain the Indian outbreaks, from Chitral to the Decean, without indicting Russia or her diplomat of so grave an

THE AGE OF WHEELING.

Among all our modern improvements there are few that would have seemed more marvellous to the people of a generation or two ago than the bicycle. There are few if any that are effecting so important a social revolution. There have been greater inventions, in the applications of steam and electricity. But even they are not as essentially novel in their effects as this. The steamship and railroad and telegraph and electric light are doing merely what used to be done by the sailing ship and stagecoach and mails and oil lamp. They are doing them far better, no doubt; but they are, after all, nothing but improvements upon those older and simpler things. But there was nothing that ever undertook to do what the bicycle is doing. There has been nothing upon which it is merely an improvement. More than almost anything else in this age it is a new thing. doing a new work, creating new departments of human industry and human pleasure, and bringing into the economy of the social organization a new factor.

If there were any possible doubt that the bicycle has "come to stay," it would be dispelled by such a gathering as that of the League of American Wheelmen at Philadelphia this last week. The spectacle of thousands of men and women, from all parts of the continent, meeting as representatives of other scores of thousands, and receiving the applications of thousands more for membership among them, is of impressive significance. These people are not, as the early wheelmen may have seemed and may indeed have regarded themselves, mere enthusiasts, cultivating a circumscribed ering a wellnigh universal fact. For that is what bicycling has become. It is no longer the sport or the luxury of the few, but the pleasure or the practical aid of the many. The wheel is used by the clergyman on his parochial missions, by the physician in attending his patients, by the student in going to and from school, by the business man, clerk and artisan in going to and from places of occupation, by the policeman in patrolling his beat, by the postman in making his rounds, by the soldier in the Army, by the explorer on his travels, by the invalid for health, by the athlete for strength, for social pleasure, for communion with nature, and indeed by almost every kind and condition of man and for almost every conceivable good purpose.

Two things are chiefly aiding in this wide extension of its use, and will probably continue so to do to a still greater extent. One is the making of good roads, asphalted in the cities and macadamized in the country. These have enormously encouraged the wider use of the wheel, and, conversely, are themselves largely the creation of the wheel. Greatly as they benefit all the people, it is perfectly within bounds to say that their existence is due to the agitation and efforts of wheelmen far more than to

moting the wider use of the wheel is the marked reduction in its price, which has brought it within the financial reach of a wellnigh universal constituency. Time was when \$150 was the standard price. Then there was a cut to \$125; then to \$100; then to \$75, at which latter figure wheels of some of the best makes are now selling, while others, scarcely distinguishable from them and perhaps just as good, are selling for | well as of much-needed good roads. still less. There will no doubt be yet further reductions. In the early years of bicycle-making improvements were frequently being made, and each year's model was radically different from that of the preceding year. New dies and other machinery had therefore to be made each year, and the cost of manufacturing was great. But the bicycle is now so nearly perfect that few changes are to be made, the same manufacturing plant will serve year after year, and the price can be much reduced. It is probably within bounds to say that the actual cost of producing a first-class wheel is, or will presently be, less than one-fourth of its market price. The history of the sewing-machine, the reaper, and most other mechanical inventions shows just such decrease in cost, and that of the bicycle will form no exception to the rule.

Now all this, as we have said, is effecting a wondrous social revolution. Invalids are getting their health restored as if by magic. People are getting into the open air and seeing the world and appreciating its beauties as never before. There have been, and still are, abuses, no doubt. Some people ride beyond their strength, just as others eat or drink too much or stay in the surf too long. Some still assume the detestable monkey attitude, just as others swagger in their walk or put their feet on the table. Some ride too fast, violate the rules of been mingled with rebuffs, in Asia there has the road and otherwise make themselves offensive, just as others do in driving, even in walking and in their general conduct in public places. But such brutalities are gradually being effaced. Perhaps they will never be entirely abolished in wheeling any more than in other departments of human activity, until the millennium. But the wheelman is now about as near the millennium as is the horseman or the pedestrian, and is moving toward it as rapidly. If this is an age of wheeling, as it certainly seems to be, it is also, and partly be cause of that fact, an age of improved mental and physical health, and of "sweeter manners, purer laws,"

A CASE OF STARVATION.

Much has been printed about a young woman who died a few days ago from exposure and want of food, and doubtless the pitiful case has attracted general attention. It is said on professional authority that in a strict sense she did not die of starvation, but inasmuch as she would now be living if she had had even a small regular supply of suitable food the discrimination need not be pressed. Her father and mother were dead, and she and her brother, who had been comfortably cared for in their childhood, were left alone. Some time ago 's was crowded out of the place in which he had earned a rather precarious support, and since then he has found little work to do, though it is said that he has persistently sought employment. Recently they were turned out of their lodgings for non-payment of rent, and after that for several days they wandered around the city, sleeping little or not at all and picking scraps of food out of gutters and garbage-bar-When at last, through the compassion of a relative, who had just learned of their wretched condition, medical attendance was procured for the girl it was too late.

In various comments upon this sorrowful story it has been represented as a shocking example of the incapacity of civil and charitable institutions for discovering where their resources need to be applied. There have been cases in which such censure was deserved, but more evidence than has been presented is required to prove that this is one of them. It appears rather to be a melancholy illustration of ersonal deficiencies inflicting their own bitter penalty. The brother may perhaps have failed to get work through no fault of his own, for the supply of men's employment has not nearly equalled the demand. But is it conceivable intelligent effort could not have found place for the girl? We do not think so. On this point the story is not full and clear. She was too proud, it is said, to beg, and the circumstances confirm that statement. Is it possible that she was also not too proud but too vain to ask for work of a kind which she could have done and which is almost always to be had? There must be thousands of families in New-York and Brooklyn who would have been glad to offer shelter and food and small wages to a good and industrious girl in payment for such services as she was capable of rendering. She had been in a public school for several years, and was not grossly ignorant. She suffered from no affliction which made her repulsive, but on the contrary, is spoken of as rather comely and winning. Much is said about her brother's endeavors to find employment, but if she made a similar effort the fact is strangely concealed. We are told that she was not only virtuous but devoit, and yet she never apparently appealed for advice to any priest or religious agency. While she had strength enough left to earn : living if she had obtained the chance, she seems to have neglected every hopeful means of help ing herself.

We put the case in this way not from any want of compassion for a young woman who chose to suffer the last extremity of want rather than degrade berself, but because an irrational and unjust indictment has been brought against the multifarious instrumentalities which exist to succor the destitute and encourage the despondent. Their machinery does sometimes appear to be ill adapted to its purpose, and be youd a doubt there is a great amount of time and strength and money invested in benevolent enterprises which make an inadequate return. But it is neither useful nor right to distort a tragedy like this and from it manufacture a verdict of guilty against organizations or indi

CONVICT LABOR IN ROAD-MAKING.

A commendable suggestion was made by a correspondent in The Tribune the other day concerning the employment of convict labor in the making of good roads. It was pointed out that two of the largest prisons in this State are in places where stone suitable for road-building abounds. The State might acquire thets of quarry land and make them parts of the prison inclosures. The prisoners could then be set at work quarrying the stone, crushing it to the proper size for macadamizing, and loading it on trains or boats for transportation to whatever places may require it.

The good features of the plan are obvious. It would give the prisoners steady employment. largely in the open air. It would promote the cause of good roads by providing road-building material at the lowest possible cost. It would not be open to the objection of bringing convicts into the view of the general public-if that be an objectionable thing. It would not cause danger of escape nor require extra guards. And it would be entirely in harmony with the provisions of the Constitution, which, while forbidding contract prison labor in competition with free labor, require the State and its political divisions to get supplies, as far as possible, from the prison workshops. It is certainly as proper and indeed as imperative for State, county or town to use prison-crushed stone for road-making as to use prison-made

brooms and pails in their public institutions.

ployed in the actual making of the roads, even at places remote from their prisons, has already been made and commended. Its entire practicability, without such precautions as our correspondent describes, has been amply demonstrated by experience in England. It cannot be too often or too earnestly urged, for the sake of improved prison and reformatory systems as

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

Our London correspondent gives an interesting résume of the fourth Lambeth Conference of Bishops, which has just adjourned. Although the Conference is a purely voluntary body, with no legislative or judicial functions whatever, and with no power to enforce its conclusions, many churchmen in this country and England got the impression that it was going to arrogate to itself the powers of a General Synod and declare the Archbishop of Canterbury the Patriarch of the Anglican, the Scotch, the Irish and the American churches. The idea that a Protestant Papacy could thus be established was, of course, preposterous, and, as our correspondent shows, there is no evidence that anybody in the Conference thought of such a thing. On the contrary, some of the resolutions adopted will make strongly against centraliza-The oath of colonial bishops, for instance is to be so modified as to give more recognition to the local libertles and rights of the churches and to make the Archbishop of Canterbury less potent in their government. So far as the American Episcopal Church was concerned, the idea that the Archbishop of Canterbury was going to enthrall it was nothing better than a silly mare's nest.

The action of the Conference in authorizing

the Archbishop of Canterbury to appoint a consultative body, whose duty it shall be to give advice when any church asks for it, will not probably have much effect. It is hardly likely, for example, that the American Episcopal Church would submit any really fundamental controversy to such an extra-judicial, extra-national body. Moreover, if it did, it is still less likely that the suggestions of the consultative body would be accepted as a final decision of the question. And in this matter the Anglican churches in the various British colonies stand with the American Church. They have become strongly imbued with the spirit of nationality, and they neglect no opportunity to assert their complete ecclesiastical independence of the home Church. So far as they are concerned, the Primacy of the See of Canterbury is no more than a name. One suggestion made by the Conference is full of good sense and will probably be carried out. It is that in foreign mis sionary lands there shall be only one bishop, either Anglican or American, in a territory. At present it often happens that an English and an American bishop are set to work in the same field, which is puzzling to the heathen when they learn that the two bishops repre sent sister churches, which have the same creed and are in full communion with each other. It will please Americans to learn that the American bishops were not only welcomed with great warmth and cordiality, but that they were influential in the debates of the Conference. It s, in fact, an open secret that they had no small part in giving final shape to many of the resolutions that were adopted.

From one point of view it may be said that the Conference was hardly worth while, for t did not do much, and what it did has no binding force on the churches represented by t. But the real value of the gathering lies rather in what it did not do. Four of these conferences have now been held, and every one of them has made the possibility of a supreme patriarchate for the Anglican Communion seem more remote. Now, such a patriarchate is not only the dream of the Anglo-Catholic school of thought in the Church, but it is an essential feature of the Church's system, according to their conceptions of ecclesiastical polity. There is, first, the diocese with its bishop, then the province, consisting of several contiguous lioceses, with its archbishop; then the Primate of a National Church, consisting of a number of provinces, and, last of all, a Patriarch, who shall be the supreme head over all the national unity, and were the Greek, Roman and Anglican churches ever to unite, that is the system that they would advocate as divinely ordered. But the experience of the Lambeth Conference shows how utterly impossible it would be to carry out that idea, so far as the Anglican Church is concerned. It may, and probably will, maintain communion between its various national branches, but there will never be an Anglican Patriarchate. That conception of Church polity may contine to receive the academic recognition of the theologians, but as a working principle it is dead beyond the hope of resurrection.

With so many crack riders beaten by new nen, bicycle racing is seen to be as gloriously uncertain as other sports.

Marquis Ito, who is on his way to this country, deserves a hearty welcome, partly because he is the father of the Japanese Constitution, and partly because he has spoken words of sense and friendliness on the subject of Hawaii.

Louisiana has found at last in Judge McEnery a Senator who votes protection at Washington as well as talking it on the stump. The reception given this radical and aggressive supporter of the Dingley bill on his return to New-Orleans last week, and his own frank and courageous defence of his recent course in Congress, are among the most welcome signs of the impending division of Southern opinion on intelligent lines, and the return of political candor and independence among constituencies long given over to empty prejudices and unwholesome race strife.

Wheat goes up, wages go up, stocks go up, and only silver goes down.

Music, it seems, as well as cotton spinning, is not suited to the negro, in the opinion of his white brother. A music teacher who dared to give lessons to blacks has been deprived of all further connection with earthly choirs. Yet we hear that lynching is an instrument used only by the best people for the punishment of atroclous crime.

"The Boston Transcript" rebukes a New-York Free Trader who tries to compare the first four days of the Wilson and Dingley tariffs, while taking good care not to explain that imports were held back to take advantage of the lower rates of the Wilson bill, and rushed in to get ahead of the higher rates of the Dingley bill; thus making the receipts in one case unnaturally large and in the other unnaturally small. "To base a comparison," says "The Transcript," "of two tariff systems on four days of their operation is puerile; to leave out the distinction that "caused the difference is something worse." That is all true. But here in New-York we are used to this lying and don't mind it.

The Kansas wheat crop is the largest in the history of the State. There is reason to hope that the Kansas crank crop will be the smallest.

Great Britain's new battle-ships are to be similar to the Majestic, but of less draught, so that they will be able to pass through the Suez Canal. Her new armored cruisers will be of 11.850 tons, smaller than the Terrible, yet large vessels of their kind. Mr. Goschen explains his programme succinctly. Other nations are building cruisers to destroy British commerce; Great

ers. Where such a process will end is an interesting question.

To judge from the way the Democratic party in various States is asking of Bryanism "What shall we do with it?" the Boy Orator and his issues are not so popular as they seemed to be a year ago. A white elephant isn't in it with

PERSONAL.

J. P. Voorhees, a son of the late Senator Voores of Indiana, and for many years connected with the art department of the Congressional Library, has resigned from the service of the Government in order to devote his entire time to art.
Mr. Voorhees is now about completing busts in
marble of the late Senator Hearst of California,
and another of his father. He has also met encouragement in the field of lite ature, his last book
having run into several editions.

Robert C. Winthrop, jr., of Boston, has recently given to the Groton Public Library an autograph etter of Deane Winthrop, a younger son of Govrnor John Winthrop, and one of the founders of Groton. The name of Deane Winthrop stands at the head of the earliest list of selectmen appointed by the General Court, in May, 1655; and in compli-ment to him and his family the town was named after their English home. The letter, dated De-cember 16, 1662, is supposed to have been written at Groton, and is addressed to his elder brother, John Winthrop, fr., afterward Governor of the colony of Connecticut.

The fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the Rev. Dr. George M. Bartol as pastor of the Unitarian Church in Lancaster, Mass., was celebrated n Wednesday. Addresses were made by eminent clergymen and laymen, and numerous gifts and testimonials were presented to the venerable pas-tor, who is a brother of the Rev. Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol.

As a parting gift General G. W. C. Lee, the reiring president of the Washington and Lee University, has presented to it portraits of General Washington and General Lafayette, both of which vere once the property of General Washington and for years adorned his home at Mount Vernon, and were finally inherited by General Lee. Both of these portraits are the work of Charles Wilson Peale. They are each three-quarters life size, and the one of Washington has special interest attached the one of washington has spended by this artist, to it as being one of the first painted by this artist. It was painted in 1772, when Washington was forty years old. The time when Lafayette's was painted is uncertain, and it is not known how Washington became the possessor of it. General Lee is a son of Robert E. Lee and a great-grandson of Martha

"In popular estimate," says "The New-York Freeman's Journal," "Barney Barnato was a low, vulgar, heartless speculator, without a redeeming quality; one whose greed for money had destroyed every generous impulse of his heart. It remained for a Sister of Charity in far-off Cape Town, South Africa, to say the first kind word in his behalf and tell of his unobtrusive charities. She writes: 'Mr. Barnato, who has always been so kind and generous to the poor in our different houses in Africa, gave £35 for the benefit of the poor the day before he started on his homeward journey. It is only a short time since he presented us with a new collecting van, giving us special instructions that it should be fitted up so as to secure the greatest possible comfort to the collecting Sisters. Many a poor person in the colonies will deplore his untimely end, and we trust he has found mercy before God.'"

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Camden (Del.) farmer tells a story of a queer combat between a swarm of files and mosquitoes over the possession of a horse. The animal was grazing in a meadow when a huge cloud of mosquitoes surrounded it. The horse became frantic and rushed around the field, when a swarm of the big flies attacked it. Then the cloud of mosquitoes and files became mixed, and the air was filled with a strange noise, but every moment some mosquitoes or flies were seen to drop to the earth. The horse was covered with blood, the mosquitoes abandoning their prey to the flies.

Her Idea of It.—"It won't be long," said the man who loves to talk science at the table, "before all our engines and that sort of thing will be run by the heat of the sun."
"But," asked his wife, "if they go to using up the heat of the sun that way, won't it make the weather too cold to grow crops?"—(Cincinnati Enquirer. The towns and cities outside the corporate limits

of Boston, but within the Boston postal district, are opposed to having their local postoffices designated by the letters of the alphabet, and they are asking the Department why their own names cannot be used for the names of the postoffices. letter on the subject recently sent to the Postoffice Department at Washington, elicited the following

"We have long seen the necessity of restoring the original names to places now within the corporate limits of New-York City, Brooklyn and elsewhere, and as your suggestions come within that line we shall be most happy to adopt them, provided we can make satisfactory arrangements regard money order and registry business."

Few persons looking at an ordinary occ steamship, loaded or unloaded, as it lies in a dono idea of the tremendous amount of freight that can be stowed away in its capacious hold without overloading it. The Baltimore and Onio Railroad loaded a steamship the other day, and this is what it took to fill her: Sixty-six cars of lumber, 4 of starch, 19 of oilcake, 6 of provisions, 1 of grain, 1 of flour, 22 of tobacco, 2 of wire, 3 of sugar, 13 of tresh meat, 20 of sheep, or 1,639 head; 45 of cattle or 888 head; 3 of lard, 1 of copper, 4 of merchandise and left of grain, making a total of 371 carloads. This is equal to ten long freight trains, which, if placed in a row, would cover a distance of about two miles. And all their freight went into one tramp steamship.—(Philadelphia Record.

Oscar Sherwood, of Ellingwood's Corners, Me. says he is the only man in the world who has lost four legs in the service of his country. The first was wounded and amputated at Vera Cruz, during the Mexican War. The second was taken off during the retreat from Bull Run by a piece of artillery passing over it. The third was carried away cannon ball at Fair Oaks. The fourth mis hap was before Petersburg, when Sherwood was nt to an underground magazine for the purpose of learning its ability to stand the bombardment from Confederate shells. Perhaps it may be a well to mention that the second leg taken off was of cork and the two subsequent ones of willow.

Bacon-Have you seen Sprocket lately?

Bacon-Have you seen Spots.

Egbert-No.

"He's a sight. Face all cut, arm in a sling, and walks lame."

"How did he do it; on his bicycle?"

"No; if he could have stayed on his bicycle he'd been all right."—(Yonkers Statesman.

The agricultural editor of "The Portland (Me.) thus answers a correspondent who wanted to know how to keep his neighbor's hens out of his gardeh: "Dear Correspondent: Take a lot of small, stiff cards, about 1x2 inches; write on them: Please keep your darned old hens at home.' The a short string to each card, with a grain of corn at the other end of the string, and catter them where the hens congregate. the hungry biddy gobbles up the grain that draws the prize, she follows up the string, stowing it away until she comes to the card. Then you will see her pun out for home, carrying in her mouth your polite request."

Familiar Instance.—"You see," argued Uncle Silas, the rugged and uncompromising free-silver advocate of Buckheart Township, "how the trusts an' monopolles are runnin' everything. In the cities, I'm told, they can't even open the big iron safe in a bank without a combination."—(Chicago Passoria)

According to "The Atlanta Constitution," a certain Georgia literary society had a lively meeting the other night, the secretary and treasurer engaging in a wrestling match to decide which was the better poet, Tennyson or Kipling. The Tennyson man was thrown three times in succession by the Kipling man. The club then unar voted in favor of the poet of its champion. The club then unanimously

"I hear that you are about to build a fine residence," said Mr. Tenspot to Mr. Crewe Doyle, "Yes, siree," replied the man of newly found wealth, "It is going to have a plazzaro in the front and a Porto Rico in the rear."—(Harper's A letter from a man in England was read last

Wednesday at the Old Orchard (Me.) camp-meet ing, in which the writer claimed that his eyes had completely run out, leaving the sockets empty, but through the medium of prayer and faith new eyeballs came to him, and he is now in possession of perfect vision. Others claimed to have been healed of cancer, lung and heart disease, etc. One of the foremost workers made this statement; believe that Jesus Christ in Heaven has fiesh and bones, and that I am part of His body. Should I ever be sick I shouldn't stay sick, for I have some one to whom I could go and get healed in the twinkling of an eye. Fourteen years ago He took my poor, wretched, wrecked body in a simple way, made me whole, and has kept me well ever since.

The Correct Idea.—Weary Willie—Ef you hed a million dollars, Fleids, wot would you do wit' it? Flowery Fields—W'y, I wouldn't do nutr'n wit' It-I'd jess rest easy and let it do sutt'n wit' me."—(Truth.

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE

WITH A TREND TOWARD CONSTITU-TIONAL GOVERNMENT, RATHER THAN ABSOLUTISM-NO ANGLICAN POPE.

London, July 31.

The Lambeth Conference resembles the Kingdom of Heaven in at least one respect. It passes without observation. For nearly five weeks two hundred bishops of the Anglican communion have been meeting daily for ecclesiastical debate, or committee work, and the newspapers have been silent respecting their deliberations. Their opening devotional service at the Abbey was described and also their pilgrimage to Canterbury, where there were speciai services in the Cathedral, a visit to St. Martin's Church and a luncheon at St. Augustine's College. But when they settled down to work at Lambeth Palace and at the Church House, Westminster, they disappeared from public view. The debates were not open to the public, and the conference, while it represented every section of the English-speaking world, was as completely secluded from observation and comment as though it had been a religious retreat.

The German proverb, "The devil lies in still waters," may not have been quoted by cavilling critics, but the bishops have been suspected of doing not a little mischief in the dark. They have been accused of plotting against the peace of the Anglican communion, and of laying the foundations for another Papacy in the form of a Patriarchate. Whenever a Lambeth Conference has been summoned there have been similar premonitions of evil and outcries against absolutism in the Anglican Church. Nervous and timorous Churchmen in American and the Colonies, have apprehended the surrender of liberties of local churches, and a dangerous expansion of the authority of the Primate. These fears have been expressed more openly this year than ordinarily, because the first topic on the programme of the Conference was, "The Organization of the Anglican Communion," with such sub-divisions as "A Tribunal of Reference," "A Central Consultative Body," "Relations of Primates and Metropolitans to the See of Canterbury" and "The Position and Functions of the Lambeth Conference." The bishops were on dangerous ground, and many pious prayers have been offered for their deliverance from the temptations and wiles of ecclesiastical tyranny.

UNFOUNDED FEARS. These fears have not been well grounded. Dur-

ing the prolonged session of the fourth Lambeth Conference, which is brought to a close to-day, the trend has not been in the direction of absolutism, but of constitutional government and religious toleration and liberty. The forty-nine American bishops who have been in attendance have been in hearty accord in maintaining and guarding the independence of their own Church. They were not prepared to support any proposal for subordinating that Church, which is a selfgoverning body, to the See of Canterbury. The Colonial bishops have been equally jealous of the rights and liberties of their own churches throughout the British Empire. The primates and bishops of Scotland and Ireland have strenuously opposed any approach to dominant authority on the part of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The English prelates themselves have been on their guard against any measures in the direction of centralization; and the Archbishop of Canterbury, following out closely the policy of his lamented predecessor, has offered no encouragement to any proposal for magnifying the responsibilities of his great office. There has been nothing in the proceedings of the Conference to warrant the conclusion that there is any organized movement in the direction of establishing the supremacy of the See of Canterbury in the Anglican communion. The project of transforming the Archbishop of Canterbury into an Anglican Patriarch or Pope has not been seriously entertained by any group of bishops at the Conference.

CENTRALIZATION NOT FAVORED.

The proposal for establishing a Tribunal of Reference was formally discussed by the high ops of Cape Town and Salisbury and other prelates, but was received with little favor, and was finally dropped altogether. An analogous plan for the formation of a central consultative body was explained and analyzed by the bishops of Jamaica and Tasmania, and after it had been considered by a sub-committee a resolution was adopted by the Conference in favor of it. The Archbishop of Canterbury was empowered to take such steps in the direction of the formation of such a consultative body as he might consider expedient. This is the only measure of a centralizing tendency which has been adopted by the Conference; and with the safeguards thrown around it, there is no reason to believe that it will open the way for any infringement upon the liberties of national, colonial or provincial churches. The consultative body when formed will not have any power of enforcing its will. Its function will be purely advisory. If any synod or tribunal within the Anglican communion desires information or advice, the consultative body will supply it. Those who ask for counsel will remain at liberty to act upon it or to disregard it. The action of the consultative body will have no binding force even upon those who solicit its advice.

Indeed, in considering the relations of Primates and Metropolitans in the colonies and elsewhere to the See of Canterbury, the Conference has set its face against centralization. Measures have been taken to modify the oath of allegiance and obedience to which Colonial bishops have been required to subscribe. It has been changed so as to be a promise "to pay all due honor and deference to the Archbishop of Canterbury and to maintain the rights and privileges of the English Church and all churches in common with her." The oath of obedience has been made much lighter, with the distinct reservation that the interests of unity will be maintained without infringement of local liberties. The Colonial churches are rendered more independent of control from the See of Canterbury.

As for the American Church in communion with the English Church, it has never been in any subordinate relation to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The debate on the "Position and Functions of the Lambeth Conference," which was opened by the bishops of Manchester and Pennsylvania, led to nothing more decisive than the adoption of resolutions expressing a strong desire for the continuance of the periodical Lambeth conferences and providing for reports to synods and other governing bodies of the Anglican communion. Nothing has been done to change the original character of the Conference as a voluntary body without executive power for enforcing obedience in questions of faith, dogma, polity or practice. Its recommendations require local sanction in order to have any real force.

WORK OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Lambeth Conference has accomplished much useful work. It has adopted a resolution in favor of International Arbitration, affirming the value of the principle, welcoming the indication of a more enlightened public opinion on the subject, and urging the duty of Christian people to interest themselves in the advancement of the cause. It has also done something to concentrate and harmonize missionary work by declaring that only one Bishop should be recognized as having jurisdiction in a district. In China and Japan, English and American bishops have shared the same fields, and much confusion has been caused. The Conference has recommended that synods shall pass resolutions for securing the rectification of boundaries and revision of jurisdictions so that there shall be only one Anglican or American Bishop in a district.

There have been the customary polemics respecting Church unity, industrial questions, reformation movements in Europe, critical study of the Bible, and the utility of religious communities within the Church. The subject of addi-